

"Who's Who in Democratic Diplomacy"

REPRESENTATIVE ROGERS COMPILES NOVEL BOOK

Criticises Appointments of Bryan

Massachusetts Legislator Says that Experienced Diplomats Have Been Displaced by Men New to State Department Procedure.

A new and revised "Who's Who in Democratic Diplomacy," has been contributed to current thought by Representative John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts. A signed statement from Mr. Rogers, on the subject of the new book, says that it is not intended to be a criticism of the appointments of the government, but that it is a statement of the people's point of view toward the diplomatic service, all he desires is that the people shall have such offices as they desire," is quoted by Mr. Rogers as accurately summing up the Secretary of State's point of view toward the diplomatic service. "The record of Mr. Bryan in the portfolio of State, during the past year," says Mr. Rogers, "has conclusively established that he is not concerned as to the personnel of the diplomatic service, all he desires is that the Democrats shall have such offices as they desire."

Representative Rogers' "Who's Who in Democratic Diplomacy" is a startling document. It shows that of the fifteen new appointments to legations in Latin America only four occur in "Who's Who in America." It shows that most of the men displaced by Secretary Bryan were college or university graduates. It shows a surprising preponderance of small fry Democratic politicians and office holders to take the room of men who had spent some of the best part of their lives, in other cases long periods of years, in the diplomatic service of their country. It shows, also, that the average age of the new ministers is fifty years, as against the average of forty-seven years, which is the age of the displaced ministers so that the argument that "young blood" has been injected into the service falls flatly to the ground. Here is Mr. Rogers' South American list:

Bolivia.
O'Rear, John D. (appointed). Born in Mexico, Mo., in 1870, and has lived there ever since. His diplomatic qualifications, if any, arise from the name of the town in which he has resided, certainly he had no diplomatic experience. The Pan-American Union Bulletin, speaking presumably autobiographically, says: "He also served on the Democratic State committee. He has been in the post the energy and enthusiasm of youth, combined with the prudence and forethought of a trained lawyer."

If the gentleman himself is to be believed, what more could be asked? Knowlton, Horace G. (displaced). Was born in 1863; is a graduate of Delaware College, and a lawyer. He entered the consular service in 1880, and since that time has been in various capacities in the consular service, minister to Bulgaria, minister to Nicaragua, minister and consul general to Santo Domingo, and minister to Bolivia. He has thus been engaged in various branches of the foreign service for twenty-five years.

Colombia.
Thomson, Thaddeus A. (appointed). Mr. Thomson was born in Texas in 1853, and has always lived there; his present home is Austin, Tex. He is a planter, ranch owner, and local public leader. No diplomatic qualifications have been detected other than a presumable acquaintance with those kings of Democratic patronage and first citizens of Austin, Col. E. M. House and Eugene C. Burleson. The trustworthy Pan-American Union Bulletin informs us that: "though a prominent factor in State and national politics, he has never held any official position, and his appointment to this very important diplomatic post."

Costa Rica.
Hale, Edward J. (appointed). Born in North Carolina in 1859 and has lived there ever since. Newspaper editor.
Elsinor, Lewis (displaced). Born 1877. Holds two degrees from Columbia. Appointed secretary in the diplomatic service in 1902 at Paris; then successively secretary at London, at the Moroccan conference, at Constantinople, and at Peking. In 1911 promoted to minister at Costa Rica.

Cuba.
Gonzales, William E. (appointed). Born in Charleston, S. C., in 1856 and has lived there ever since. The Pan-American Union Bulletin tells us that his father was concerned in the first filibustering expedition from the United States to Cuba in 1850, and goes on to say that: "his ancestry and training... will give him the advantage of a sympathetic understanding of the nature of the Cuban people."

The report of the treasurer of the Democratic national committee, Mr. R. W. Wells, chronicles—page 8—that Gonzales Brothers, Columbia, S. C., contributed \$50 to the true cause in the national campaign of 1912. Perchance here is another qualification beyond those alluded to in the Pan-American Union Bulletin.

Dangerous Hair Dyes!
When you see the words "Shake Bottles" before using a bottle of hair dye, it means that it contains sugar of Lead and Sulphur. And sugar of Lead and Sulphur are not only sticky and greasy, but they are also dangerous to the hair. They are not made from natural dyes and are able to injure the hair and affect the scalp.
Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer is as clean and safe as water and contains no Sugar of Lead and Sulphur that must be shaken up. It is absolutely harmless.
BE SAFE! Use Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer—BE SURE!
Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Restorer does not give the hair a "dye" appearance because it is so mild. It makes the hair look as if it were from four to eight days! Where the hair is just beginning to turn gray the gray will disappear with one or two applications. It cures dandruff and it is \$1.00 per bottle. It is absolutely harmless.
FREE! Tell me the original color of your hair and I'll send you a trial bottle in an unmarked box. No charge. What I claim. Kindly enclose five 2-cent stamps to cover cost of postage and packing. Mrs. Goldman, 305 Goodman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Netherlands and Luxembourg, and minister to Cuba; a record of sixteen years in the foreign service of the United States.

Dominican Republic.
Sullivan, James M. (appointed). Born in 1872, was a criminal lawyer in New York City. Col. Harvey tells us that he achieved eminence by defending "Bald Jack" Rose in the notorious Becker trial, and that his cousin is a contractor interested in railway concessions in the Dominican Republic. He also is known to fame as an indefatigable organizer of Democratic clubs in the campaign of 1912.

Russell, W. W. (displaced). Mr. Russell was born in Washington, D. C., in 1859. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and has been a civil engineer and surveyor in South America, Mexico, and the United States. He was appointed secretary of the legation at Caracas in 1895. He was successively secretary and charge d'affaires at Panama, Minister to Colombia, Minister to Venezuela, Commissioner to Ecuador, and Minister and Consul General to the Dominican Republic.

Ecuador.
Hartman, Charles S. (appointed). Mr. Hartman is a lawyer of Roseman, Mont. He was a member of Congress from 1893 to 1899. I have taken occasion to examine the Congressional Record to learn of his activities in Washington. His principal endeavors seem to have been in the advocacy of the cause of the free coinage of silver. On February 7, 1896, for example, he made a ringing speech in favor of free silver. In the course of which he referred to the fact that the condition of Mexico, a silver-using country, is so much better than that of the United States under a gold standard that he felt that dignified silence on the part of the gold men would be beneficial. Doubtless the accuracy of his information about Mexico and of his prophetic vision caused him to be selected as minister to a neighboring republic in the troubled year of grace 1913. Those who are interested in studying more in detail Mr. Hartman's free silver views will find other speeches on the same subject reported in the Congressional Record for August 24, 1893; March 1, 1894; February 6, 1895; and January 27, 1898. Whatever his shortcomings, diplomatic or otherwise, he seems to have been a consistent performer on this subject at least.

Guatemala.
Leavell, William H. (appointed). Was born in South Carolina in 1850 and has been a clergyman since 1870. For one of his parishes he was fortunate to be selected as minister to Guatemala. In his home, as has been previously pointed out, Messrs. House and Burleson. Who can say what fruitful consequences to the republic of Guatemala resulted from the pastorate of Leavell, who was informed in the Pan-American Union Bulletin that: "his attainments attracted side interest as well as his efforts for letters and disquisitions."

Although there is no specific mention of the Chautauque circuit, the bond of union with the Secretary of State is really obvious for the Chautauque is an important though perhaps not uncommon distinction had been accorded him at the time the Bulletin went to press of being named by the President of Guatemala. The press of the capital city of Guatemala is said to be "loud in its praises of the new minister." The secret of his success, however, is revealed by an interview which he gave to the Bulletin to take shape for his new post. He said: "I expect to find diplomacy easy. I have never been a diplomat officially, but I have been a minister for letters and disquisitions."

Honduras.
Ewing, John (appointed). Mr. Ewing was born in Alabama in 1857, and has lived in Missouri and Louisiana. He has been a collector, tinner, deputy collector of customs, customs broker, land agent, road overseer, lawyer and newspaperman—a veritable jack-of-all-trades. His various pursuits had been so lucrative that he was able to contribute \$500 to the Democratic national campaign of 1912. The following facts are culled from the Pan-American Union Bulletin:

"When quite a young man he hung out his shingle and soon his clients of his own—he has become great wealth. He has lived in the South all his life, and having been brought into business and social contact with the people of Louisiana through direct personal experience, the new minister will not be a stranger to life and environment with which he will be surrounded. His friends predict for him a most successful and useful career."

The President is indeed fortunate to happen upon a man who has had direct steamship connections with the republic in which he is assigned. Incidentally, his brother, Robert Ewing, is Democratic national committeeman from Louisiana and the political boss of that State. A mere coincidence, doubtless.

White, Charles J. (displaced). Mr. White was born in Rhine in 1868, and is a graduate of Princeton and of two German universities. He was appointed secretary at Buenos Ayres in 1904. He then served successively as secretary to the Netherlands and Luxembourg, Christiana, Habana, and to the arbitration tribunal at The Hague. He was appointed Minister to Honduras in 1911.

Nicaragua.
Jefferson, Benjamin L. (appointed). Mr. Jefferson was born in Georgia in 1871, and has been a physician at Steamboat Springs, Col. He was a Bryan elector in 1908. The principal knowledge of his recent career is gained from the Pan-American Union Bulletin, which states that: "At the time of the appointment he was serving his State as registrar of the State Board of Land Commissioners, in which office he is said to have shown great executive ability."

Weitzel, George T. (displaced). Mr. Weitzel was born in 1872; is a graduate of Harvard and a veteran of the Spanish War. In 1907 he was appointed, after examination, secretary to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He then served successively as Secretary at Panama, diplomatic adviser of Admiral Kimball, secretary at Mexico,

He Agrees that Secretary Is "Not Concerned in Personnel of Government if the People Get the Offices They Desire."

on service in the division of Latin-American affairs in the Department of State, again (this time on special duty) at Mexico, assistant chief of the division of Latin-American affairs and Minister to Nicaragua.

Panama.
Price, William Jennings (appointed). Mr. Price was born in Kentucky in 1873, and has practiced law there in more recent years. The invaluable Pan-American Union Bulletin tells us that "in 1906 he became a leading candidate for Congress," and, further, of even greater importance, that he is "of courtly and dignified demeanor." As Mr. O'Rear had the name of his native town of Mexico to give the needed diplomatic touch, as Mr. Ewing had direct connections with foreign lands, as Mr. Jefferson hails from the town of Steamboat Springs, which smacks of foreign travel, so the propriety of Mr. Price's diplomatic selection is greatly enhanced by the name William Jennings. Diplomatically, at least, Mr. Price can never ask again, "What's in a name?"

Dodge, H. P. (displaced). Mr. Dodge was born in Boston in 1870, and is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School. In 1896 he was appointed third secretary at Berlin. He served successively as second secretary and secretary at Berlin, secretary at Tokyo, Minister to Honduras and Salvador, Minister to Morocco, Chief of the Division of Latin-American affairs in the Department of State, and Minister to Panama.

Paraguay.
Mooney, D. F. (appointed). Mr. Mooney was born in Ohio in 1865, and is a lawyer. We are told in the Pan-American Union Bulletin that: "In 1908 Mr. Mooney was honored with election to the State senate of Ohio, and served therein for a full term of two years."

Beyond his Senate service, history does not enlighten us.
Grevstad, N. A. (displaced). Mr. Grevstad was born in 1851 in Norway, and prior to his appointment in 1911 as Minister to Paraguay and Nicaragua had been a newspaper man. It will be noticed that he is the first man in the entire list of retired ministers up to this point who has not worked his way either from the ranks of consul or of secretary to that of minister.

Peru.
McMillin, Benton (appointed). Mr. McMillin was born in 1845 in Kentucky and has resided most of his life in Tennessee. He served twenty years in Congress. He has been governor of Kentucky. The Pan-American Union Bulletin tells us that his appointment is "a compliment to Peru." In his leisure moments Mr. McMillin is an insurance agent, and is known to fame as the "War Horse of the Democracy of Tennessee."

Howard, Henry C. (displaced). Was born in Kentucky in 1860 and holds two degrees from Columbia University. When appointed minister to Peru in 1911 was a country judge in Kentucky.

Uruguay.
De Saullies, John L. (appointed). Mr. De Saullies, according to the Washington Post of March 12, has at least four claims to the appointment as minister to Uruguay: First, he is an old-time Yale football captain; second, he married the daughter of one of the richest men in Chile; third, he is well known in South America as a duelist; fourth, he is a valiant organizer of Democratic clubs of college men in the 1912 campaign.

Mr. De Saullies, when interviewed, used the following diplomatic language: "I am in hearty sympathy with President Wilson's policy as to the South American republics, which, as I understand it, is to establish a common understanding with them all."

Uruguay has just been given a legation separate from that of Paraguay. Mr. Grevstad, above referred to, formerly acted as minister to both countries.

Venezuela.
McGoodwin, Preston (appointed). Mr. McGoodwin was born in Kentucky in 1850, but has lived most of his life in Oklahoma. In the vivid and inspired words of the Pan-American Union Bulletin: "Preston is the route which he traveled to the high position. As managing editor of the Oklahomaian he rendered conspicuous services for several years prior to his selection. As a writer his work is forceful and progressive."
Northcott, Elihu (displaced). Mr. Northcott is a West Virginian, born in 1869. He was appointed minister to Colombia in 1900, and thereafter served as minister to Nicaragua and to Venezuela.

OPPOSE STATE RELIGION.

Vancouver, B. C., April 18.—The Chinese Daily News of this city is publishing extensive reports of meetings held by Chinese in various parts of the United States opposing the recognition of Confucianism as a state religion in China. Petitions signed by Chinese residents in America, representing Taoists, Buddhists, Catholics, Protestants, and Mohammedans, are being prepared, and these will be forwarded to President Yuan Shih-kai with the hope that China shall not be placed in the ranks of reactionary nations. It is worthy of note that these petitions are being organized by the Chinese themselves. They are not in any sense the work of Christian missionary bodies or of other religious propagandists.

GEN. VILLA'S WAGON
Used by him to carry around his fighting cocks.



ED CORONEL
Winner of twenty-one battles for Gen. Villa.

VILLA DEVOTED TO COCK FIGHTS

General Has Many Battles in the Presence of His Soldiers.

BUYS 1,000 EACH YEAR

Search Through Writings of Ancients Shows the Pastime is an Old One.

By ANDREW P. O'CONNOR.

"I will fight cocks in the City of Mexico on July fourth, while you Americans are celebrating the birth of your independence," remarked Gen. Villa to Mrs. Cassidy, the famous starter of races, when he was in the city of Mexico last year. The general, who has been in the Juarez race track more than 100 days each season since its organization five years ago.

The game cock in question had just won his twenty-first battle, armed with the double-edged "slasher" with which those of the Latin race are wont to arm their fighting cocks in battle. This cock was one that came in a shipment of forty-eight, which Gen. Villa had received from Col. Samuel J. Hester, of Hester, Abbeville county, S. C., who has been supplying the Mexican military leader with his feathered gladiators for several years.

"Gen. Villa," continued Mrs. Cassidy, "is the most remarkable man I have ever known. I have, during the last five years, met every revolutionary leader in Northern Mexico, many of whom were highly accomplished gentlemen, and many of whom have made Mexican history since the trouble commenced below the Rio Grande, but Villa is a man who has never had the opportunity to acquire even the rudiments of education—a fact of which he is extremely sensitive—yet he is, according to the hundreds of military men with whom I have conversed, the most wonderful organizer, the greatest fighter, the best-loved and worst feared man in the Mexican republic. His followers idolize him."

Minigles with His Men.
"While attending the races or the cock fights, which were of nightly occurrence, he would lend or borrow money from his officers and men; he would accept or offer his cigarettes to his ragged followers or officers with the same courtesy; he would lend or borrow money from them when the occasion arose; he made absolutely no distinction of the field, but in camp, he is the strictest disciplinarian his officers and soldiers have ever known, several of whom have been in the service for years. No one ever has seen him angry; under any and all conditions his smile is visible. I have seen him win and lose as much as \$10,000 on cock fights in a single night, but his natural good humor never was disturbed."

"I have won enough on this cock, El Coronel," to defray the expenses of the war for two months," remarked Gen. Villa, as he handed me the picture of the South Carolina cock, which he declared was the greatest fighter he had ever seen.

"I have a contract with Col. Hester," continued Gen. Villa, "to buy 1,000 game cocks annually. It is the best investment for the army, as I fight them in the presence of my soldiers, at did warriors of old, and I find that they are thereby inspired with courage, which teaches men to do as soldiers should in the line of battle, still fighting, and undying to the last expiring breath, which is characteristic of the rightly bred fighting cocks."

In fighting cocks before his soldiers, Gen. Villa is only following the example which was set in the dark past by the greatest general known to ancient history, for we find that Themistocles, who introduced cockfighting into Athens, after the Persian war, was so impressed

with battles between game cocks which he had witnessed when leading the Athenian army against the Persians that he took occasion from the circumstance to animate his soldiers by observing to them: "These animals fight not for their gods or their country, nor for the monuments of their ancestors, nor for glory, nor for freedom, nor for their children, but for the sake of victory, and that one may not yield to the other."

Referred to by Ancients.
Others as well as Themistocles have taken advantage of the sight of cocks fighting, and deduced from this circumstance an argument for the incitement and encouragement of military valor.

Socrates endeavored in the same way to incite Iphicrates with courage (Diogenes Laertius, ii, 104).

Chrysippus also says: "Our valor is raised by example of cocks."

Lucian, likewise (de Gymna ii, p. 265), introduces Solon, the great Athenian legislator, as addressing Anacharsis to the same purpose.

Musonius, also cited by Stobaeus (Serm. 29), deduced the same kind of instruction from the battling of cocks, and we are informed that young men were obliged to attend the exhibitions of the theater in order to avail themselves of this instruction.

Cockfighting is without a doubt the oldest form of amusement. Jacobus Palmerius, a writer cited by Pegge, traces its origin to the barbarians of Asia, as early as the reign of Croesus, King of Lydia, before Christ. Pliny tells us that annual exhibitions of cockfighting were held at Pergamum, a city of Asia.

The Dardani, a people of Troas, had their cocks for the representation of two cocks fighting.

That it was once a religious institution recent discoveries prove. There is a Babylonian cylinder deposited in the British Museum, discovered by Prof. Layard, on which a cock is shown, beside which a priest is standing in sacrificial attire.

The learned Rabbi David, interpreting a chapter in the Bible, says: "Cockfighting is a battle or fighting cock, and by the Samaritans worshipped for a god."

Institution in Rome.
In Rome, cockfighting was partly a religious and partly a political institution. The first cause for contention between the brothers Bassani and Gual, the sons of the Emperor Septimius Severus, was on account of cockfighting (Herodian, iii, 230).

In mythology we find that the game cock bore of his valiance and courage, was sacred to Apollo, Mercury, Aesculapius, and Mars.

In tracing the history of this pastime we find that at some period in the history of all countries, cockfighting was the universal pastime. In China, Japan, India, the Philippines, Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, and all of Europe, cocks were carefully bred, trained, and fought, and as each country has its own particular style of doing it, the written and printed instructions which are available concerning the methods in vogue in the different countries form an interesting mass of sporting literature.

When Caesar invaded England, he found game cocks which were used exclusively for fighting, which, according to William Fitz-Stephen, who wrote the life of Archbishop Becket, flourished for hundreds of years, having been introduced by the Phoenicians. Shrove Tuesday was the day set aside for cock fights all over England, and for weeks before the carnival, school children were obliged to contribute money with which to buy cocks. These donations were called "cock pennies." One schoolmaster was empowered to buy cocks for the sport and, by virtue of his office, he was master of ceremonies.

Cockfighting received its first setback during the reign of Edward III, who issued an edict against it. The prohibition of the sport was received with disfavor by the sporting noblemen, as well as members of the royal household, in consequence of which the act was soon afterward rescinded.

Kings Liked It.
King James I. and King James II. were devoted to the sport, as was King Henry VIII, who caused to be erected the Westminster cockpit, where the Drury Lane Theater now stands. King Charles II. also was passionately fond of it, and his breed of "Flies," which were white cocks with bright red markings, attained a world-wide reputation, and were eagerly sought after by the monarchs of Europe.

The office of "official cock trainer" was created during the reign of King George III, who appointed Howell Morgan to the place.

Lord Mexborough, Sir Henry Bold-Houghton, Lord Germaine, the Dukes of Rutland, Leeds, Westminster, and Norfolk, Lords Derby, Enskillen, Clonmel and Sefton were among the most noted cockers. Bulwer Lytton, in his poem, "Gleanings," refers to a celebrated strain of fighting cocks in the following line:

Though fierce of heart as Seton's fighting cocks.
The business of manufacturing artificial cocks, with which they were armed for battle, grew into such proportions in one section of London, that "Cockspur" street derived its name from it. The spurs were manufactured of an alloy of copper and silver, the tempering of which is now a lost art.

In 1830 cockfighting was prohibited in England, since then no public matches have been held, though the sport, according to reliable information, is still quite extensively carried on there in secret. In this country the sport can boast of many celebrities as devotees, among whom may be mentioned Gen. Washington, whose fighting stock came to him

from Lord Derby, through his friend, Lord Falster, whence the Washingtons fought cocks and hunted the wary fox long before the Revolution. Gen. Andrew Jackson was devoted to cockfighting, and during his term as President, fought several mains at the Holmead manor, against the Ellins, who were among the most celebrated breeders of game cocks in America, their stock originating from the Derby strain before mentioned. The last surviving member of the Ellin family, is Charles H., who is now in his seventy-seventh year. Though still devoted to his birds, he seldom has an opportunity to see them fight, for the reason that it is now almost a forgotten pastime.

Cockfighting was the favorite diversion of the early settlers in North America. Annual interstate matches were held during the race meetings, at which the celebrities of the different sections of the country met in friendly rivalry to test the speed of their horses and the endurance and courage of their fighting cocks, and it is not beyond the range of possibility that the courage, fortitude, and tenacity of the leaders of the Continental army were inspired by the heroic feathers of the cock.

Tradition, with its thousand tongues, accords the game cock a place in American naval and military history.

It is well known, when the Americans, under Commodore McDonough met the enemy in battle on Lake Champlain, the American sloop of war was riddled with shot from the British guns.

The American sailors were disheartened, and they were ready to give up in despair.

A shell from the enemy's guns shattered a coop in which a game cock was confined. Upon being liberated the gallant bird flew from spar to spar, amid the roaring of cannon and the infernal shrieks of the fighting men, his shrill, defiant voice rang out which imparted courage to the discouraged men, who then renewed the attack with vigor, and soon afterwards proved victors over the enemies of their country.

Crowded During Battle.
At Fort McHenry, while the battle was being immortalized in song, the scene was enlivened by the constant crowing of a game cock, who proudly hurled his challenge from the ramparts.

Those who condemn Villa for his brutality as a cockfighter are unfamiliar with our country's history.

After the close of the Revolution a committee was appointed for the purpose of devising a cock for the new republic, and the committee debated for months whether it would adopt the eagle, or a game cock, armed and ready for battle, or which the motto, "Noli Deserendum" appeared. The eagle was adopted on the grounds that it was a native bird, while the game cock was not.

Cockfighting in this country is now illegal, it may have served a purpose, but that it was originally an inspiration to mankind cannot be doubted, if we take into consideration the history of the world in which it is so often recorded.

LOAN BILL VOTE DELAYED.

Postponed Owing to Absence of Representative O'Leary.

The vote of the House District Committee on the Johnson remedial loan bill, raising the rate of interest from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent a month in the District, has been postponed, owing to the absence of Representative O'Leary.

Mr. O'Leary notified Chairman Johnson that he had been called to his home in New York, and as he desired to vote on the bill, he requested that the bill be postponed a few days so that he could be sure to attend it.

The delay in voting on the bill has given encouragement to friends of the measure, who believe that with a sufficient attraction to capital, remedial loan companies will start operation in the District, and in the way act as a preventive against the "loan shark" and his usurious rates.

Stations Are Planned.

First, second, and third class stations will be established in cities. A first-class station will consist of 25,000 families, a second-class station 5,000 families, and a third-class station 500 families.

Imboden asked that the club women of Washington put his plan into operation. He said interest might be awakened in cities throughout the country through newspapers and local stations. As soon as enough local stations have been formed to make the total membership 100,000 families, he promised to come to Washington and aid the club women in handling together the various stations and starting the plan on a business basis.

WILL LECTURE AT W. C. T. U.
Dr. C. F. Winbisher, director of the Washington Psycho-Therapeutic Society, will lecture tomorrow evening in the parlors of the W. C. T. U. Building. The subject is "Psychology of Fads and Fakes."

In 1910 Americans contributed \$18,000,000 to charities.

Representatives of Terminal Company Heard by Subcommittee.

Thomas G. Dunlop and J. J. Roubar, of the Terminal Taxicab Company, appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate District Committee yesterday to speak on the matter of tax rates in the District.

They both opposed the establishment of a zone system for the District. Mr. Dunlop read a letter from the Quaker City Taxicab Company, of Philadelphia, saying that a zone system had not worked well in Philadelphia. Mr. Roubar failed to submit an estimate of rates for a zone system in the District, as requested by the committee.

The subcommittee will have the District Commissioners before it tomorrow.

In 1910 Americans contributed \$18,000,000 to charities.

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